

lie. Yet how much evil would have been prevented, had mankind always acted according to the principle, that it was their duty to resist belief of every kind, until the evidence of what was to be believed was absolutely irresistible. There is very evidently a strong propensity in the human mind to believe in the marvellous, with very slight evidence, on account of a certain agreeable excitement which such belief creates in the mind. It affords a stimulus similar to that which is produced by listening to the performance of a tragedy, or by reading a pathetic story. Hence, with the exception of a few philosophical individuals, who have by long continued effort, conquered this propensity, mankind, when they listen to a marvellous tale, or a marvellous doctrine, feel an almost irresistible longing to believe it. We do not doubt but that every individual now living has experienced these impulses of the mind, during some period of his life. Now it is the part of philosophy to conquer all these impulses of faith, as it is the part of virtue to conquer the impulses of anger and prejudice. Otherwise we are liable, whatever may be the amount of our stock of knowledge, to be gulled successively by all the promulgators of humbugs as they come along, from old-fashioned Sorcery down to Animal Magnetism.

Can the Canadians throw off the British Yoke?—This question, since the breaking out of the troubles in Canada, is frequently asked. We have little doubt, if the people there are tolerably well united, that they can do it. Though the two Canadas have but about a third of the population that the thirteen Colonies that now compose in part the United States, had, when they achieved their independence, there being about half a million of people to each Canada, still, they have advantages which will, in our opinion, more than counterbalance this difference in numbers. We had a maritime frontier of more than twelve hundred miles exposed, unfortified, and unguarded, to the naval attacks of the foe. The coast had numerous roadsteads, and safe harbours, to shelter the fleets of the enemy from the war of the elements. It was indented with spacious bays, and presented the outlets of long, navigable rivers, that penetrated deep into the interior, upon which the water craft of the foe could wait our enemies. On our inland frontier of equal length, we were encompassed, by powerful, warlike, and savage enemies, ready to second the British, and follow up, and profit by any disasters that might befall us. Yet, the hearts of our fathers did not quail. In union they found strength—in fortitude and perseverance, they found success.

Very different is the situation of Canada. The foe can approach her but in two ways—the one by the mouth of the St. Lawrence, which is closed by ice for half the year, and of dangerous navigation at other times, and the other, by the bay of Fundy, and through the wilds of New Brunswick. The bay of Fundy can hardly be navigated in winter, and at other seasons, from fogs, and the high and rapid tides, which rise some sixty feet at flood, and at the ebb, leave vessels aground fifty miles from shore, is always a difficult and dangerous navigation. These are the only modes of approach, for the Americans will never permit the British to march troops through their territory, to Canada. On the northern frontier of Canada, there stretches an uninhabited, and an uninhabitable region, from which no enemy can approach. On their whole southern line they repose upon neighbours and friends, who, though they will maintain a strict and impartial neutrality in their acts, will cheer the patriotic Canadians with their sympathy and their kind wishes. During the winter season, the Canadians can, on the ice, take command of all the craft on the lakes, and ride triumphant upon those great inland seas. And in case of temporary disasters, they can fly, singly, to the States for shelter.

The Americans, from feeling and interest, desire the emancipation of the Canadas. It is time, they believe, that the dominion of European powers ceased upon this continent. It is time that her monarchical principles, her hereditary systems, were driven back across the Atlantic, to their native home, never more to take root, or to pollute the soil of this hemisphere. It is time to recognize in Canada, and everywhere else, the principle that one people cannot rightfully make laws for another people. It is time to break the shackles which Great Britain has imposed upon the trade of Canada. It is time to throw open to a free navigation that mighty river, now closed by British capidity, whose head waters flow from within our borders. It is for the interest of Canada, and of this union that these shackles be broken—that these restrictions be removed.

We have then to say to the people of Canada, go on—he united—he firm—be resolute, press forward to your high destiny. Drive from among you the Pharaoh king who are sent from Great Britain to fatten on your substance, to thrive by swallowing up your rights.—Succumb to you, if you will it.

The New York Express, in speaking of Canadori Allan says:—“We regretted much to notice some remarks unfavorable to this lady in one of the late Boston papers. This paper makes some complaint that the price demanded by her of the Boston Managers was exorbitant. Now we have it in our power to state positively, that Madame Canadori has never declined any offer from Boston, except in point of time of engaging herself, and never stated any terms of her own.”

Launch.—We learn from the Barkerhill Aurora that the sloop of war, recently built at the Navy Yard in Charleston, was launched on Saturday in fine style. She is about seven hundred tons burthen, of very beautiful model, and is called the Cyane. She is to be taken into the Dry Dock in a few days to be coppered.

From the same paper we learn that the repairs and coppering of the Ohio have been completed, and that she is about to return to New York.

The New York Sun has made a great speech in the sale of extras, containing the report of Dr. Sappington's trial for a breach of promise. Love squabbles of this sort are fine affairs for lawyers and printers.

A large meeting of citizens was held at the Old Supreme Court Room, last evening, where Resolutions were passed, disapproving of the conduct of the Mayor and Aldermen in refusing the use of Faneuil Hall to Mr. Channing, and others, for this evening, and one appointing a Committee of 26 to make another application for the use of the Hall on Friday morning next, at 10 o'clock. Mr. George Bond, acted as Chairman, and Mr. B. F. Hallett, as Secretary. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Bond, Williams, Hallett, Phelps, and others.

The whigs in some parts of Virginia have wisely resolved not to indulge in such demagogizing and expensive caravans and wild exultations as have been “achieved” by the New England federal blacks. It is evident that whiggeryphobia is far less violent in Southern latitudes than we find it here.

TO THE PUBLIC.
The undersigned would present to the public a brief statement of facts connected with the recent application of William E. Channing and others for the use of Faneuil Hall, “to notice,” in the words of the petition, “in a suitable manner, the recent murder, in the City of Alton, of a native of New England, and citizen of the free State of Illinois, who fell in defence of the freedom of the press.”

The proposed meeting was not meant as a party movement. It was to express the sentiments of our whole community, upon an outrage on the press, more gross in its character, and more tragical in its consequences, than has ever occurred in the United States. The meeting was intended to be held under the influence of religion. It was to begin and close with supplications for God's blessing; and was expected to be composed of all parties. Dr. Channing, on heading the petition, was careful, in an accompanying letter, to indicate the true character of the meeting, namely, that it was “not to be regarded as the act of any party.” In a note, a day or two subsequent, he adds:—

“Every thing depends on giving it a general character. It must not be identified with any party, society, or body of men. What we want is, that the people, should speak, solemnly, authoritatively, against mobs, against the substitution of lawless force for the law, against the prostration of our dearest rights by the hand of violence.”

The day before the rejection of the petition, the Mayor was informed of these views of the petitioners, that their wish was simply to embody the common feeling of this community, on the sacredness of the press, and on the danger and criminality of mob rule. He was explicitly told, that resolutions taking this common ground were to be framed by Dr. Channing; and he was respectfully requested to preside at the meeting. On his declining to do so, Dr. Bowditch was asked to act in his place.

To show more clearly the object of the petitioners, it may be mentioned that they procured a notice of the expected meeting to be written by one of their number, and inserted in the daily paper edited by him. It was there stated that the meeting was to have “no reference to any other question than the fundamental constitutional rights of acquiring, possessing and protecting property, of defending life and liberty, and exercising the lawful freedom of the press,” that it was “no question of Slavery, or Anti-Slavery, but of the existence of free government.”

These facts and statements were before the Mayor and Aldermen, at the very time when they characterised the petitioners as “a party who have taken a side,” upon a highly exciting and warmly contested question,” and when they pronounced in advance, that “the resolutions which would be likely to be sanctioned by the petitioners, ought not to be regarded as the public voice of this city.”

We think it proper to add, that previous to the decision of the Board, Messrs. David Henshaw, John Pickering, Abbott Lawrence, Franklin Dexter, Charles G. Greene, Josiah Quincy, Jr., Seth J. Thomas, Robert C. Winthrop, Lucius M. Sargent, Robert Rantoul, Jr., Theophilus Parsons, George S. Hillard and Rufus Choate, were invited to take part in the proceedings of the meeting by a letter in which they were informed that the meeting was “not intended to partake of a party character in any sense, or to meddle with any topics on which the community are divided in opinion.”

There was an honest attempt on the part of the petitioners to bring out the public voice. If the voice that has now gone forth from the City Hall is to be regarded as that of our community, the petitioners have nothing left but submission and deep regret.

**FRANCIS JACKSON,
ELLIS GRAY LORING,
EDMUND QUINCY.**

Dec. 2, 1837.

To the Editor of the Boston Morning Post.—As an independent citizen of Boston, I thank you, for my soul, for your remarks in last Saturday's paper upon the reasons assigned by the Mayor and Aldermen for refusing the use of Faneuil Hall to certain petitioners who asked it. Words cannot express the deep loathing which I feel for doctrines which sap the very foundations of our free, republican institutions.

Would it not be practicable, even at this late moment, to procure a meeting of all citizens, without distinction of party lines, who desire to bear record at the Polls, next Monday, against the servile spirit which animates our City Board? For one, I care not who I vote for, provided he is a respectable man, and does not endorse the opinions of that Board. But if ever I, knowingly, vote for one of the persons who could consent to lay Boston under the burning disgrace of this proceeding, may I suffer the fate which poor Lovejoy met in resisting the same tyrannical spirit!

ONE OF THE MANY.

Miss Tree's Farewell Benefit was very fully attended, and although she is inferior to Mrs. Ternan, Miss Rock, and many other ladies whom we have seen within a few years, as *Letitia Hardy*, she managed the character with skill and taste, and by her graceful and pleasing manner won much applause. In Melo Drama Miss Tree has no equal on the English or American Stage; but in Comedy, many superiors. Mrs. Barry's first appearance was greeted with the warmest expressions of approbation. Her style of acting is calm and ladylike; her voice pleasant, but not powerful, and her carriage easy and natural; but those who know her many excellent qualities in private life—her kindness of heart and suavity of manner, can only appreciate her real worth.

This evening Mr. Vandenhoff, of whom the public has heard so much lately, will make his first appearance.

Mr. and Mrs. George Jones commenced an engagement at the National, on Friday night, but we had not the pleasure of seeing them. To-night, however, we shall endeavor to witness their personations of *Hamlet* and *Ophelia*. *Hamlet* is the character Mr. Jones made his appearance in at Drury Lane, London.

The Democrats of Philadelphia have passed the following resolution:—

“Resolved, That we recommend to all editors, their correspondents, and citizens throughout the Union, who rally under the banner of Jefferson and Jackson democracy, to give to the enemies of freedom and liberty of conscience the name which they proudly assumed during the dynasty of the elder Adams, known to the republican world as the reign of terror, viz: *Federalists*.”

Down with your flour.—The Cleveland (Ohio) Herald, says the crops this year exceed in abundance those of last year, fifteen per cent. The flour shipments from Ohio have been large, and the supply for the eastern markets in the spring will be ample. The mildness of the winter west will permit large quantities to be manufactured.

The Ohio Statesman tells of a swaggering, pot-valiant whig, that way, who tottered up to a fifty dollar looking-glass, swearing that he could whip a thousand Van Buren men—and, supposing he saw one, aimed a tremendous blow at his own shadow, and knocked the looking-glass “all to smash.” Whiggery had been to “Jubilee.”

We have received two or three numbers of a stupid, heavy, federal paper, printed at Ellsworth, Me., called the Northern Statesman, with a request to exchange—can't do anything that way.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.
False Imprisonment at Sea.—Capt. John D. Winn, of the ship *Eliza*, recently arrived at Salem from a voyage to the South Seas, was arrested by Dep. Marshal Harris, and brought to this city to answer, before Judge Davis, to two complaints for twice most cruelly confining on board his chief mate, John B. Bassett. According to Mr. Bassett's testimony, Capt. Winn, while cruising among the Feeje Islands, entirely abandoned himself to drunkenness, and while inebriated, was perverse and savage to a most extraordinary degree, both to his men and officers. On one occasion, while thus under the influence of liquor, he took offence at some trivial act of Bassett's, and directed him in the presence of the crew, and ordered him below. In the evening, he ordered Bassett on duty again, but the latter refused to do so, unless the men were called aft, and formally notified that he was restored to his rank and authority, and instructed to obey him. Capt. Winn refused to do so, and ordered Bassett into close confinement in the stateroom, the door of which he caused to be secured by a chain. In this place Bassett was kept twenty-six days, in the month of February, 1835, in the warm climate between latitude 24 and 28 S. It was so hot and close in this prison, that Bassett was obliged to strip himself entirely naked, and even in that condition the perspiration poured out from every pore. He could only breathe by keeping his nose to the crack of the door. During the whole time the captain was drunk, and several times even attempted to close completely the little crevice through which Bassett respired. He was not allowed a spittoon, and when the steward wanted to give him one, the captain forbade it, and told Bassett to spit in his hand. His bucket, too, was sometimes not removed for the space of 48 hours. This bucket finally became a nuisance in the nostrils of the captain, and on the 26th day, Bassett was allowed to go on deck for natural purposes, but was not allowed to speak to any one. Among other modes of annoying Bassett, Winn was in the habit of reviling him for being a professor of religion. At length the captain wanted to make a party among the islands in a schooner, and then fully restored Bassett to his rank, and gave up to him the entire care of the ship. Bassett was immediately seized with the brain fever, and, in his delirium, drank a quantity of laudanum to terminate his existence. Mr. Simonds, the second mate, administered an emetic to him; but when the captain learnt the fact, he expressed regret, and said if he had been on hand, he would sooner have given him a double dose of laudanum, than have tried to save him.

The second confinement was from the 12th of October, '36, to the 12th of February, '37. This punishment was inflicted because Bassett refused to sign a certificate, that some articles had been landed at one of the Feejes, when in fact they had not been.

The above is the substance of Bassett's testimony, and Simonds, the second mate, and Potter, one of the hands, assented to its truth.

Judge Davis remarked, that the facts disclosed a most distressing and unhappy case, and ordered Winn to give bonds in One Thousand Dollars for his appearance for trial before the Circuit Court.

E. Smith, Esq., counsel for the Government, gave notice, that other charges would be preferred against Winn for cruelty to some of the hands.

Winn is a young man, and makes a very respectable appearance. Bassett is advanced in years.

Important Libel Suit.—The New York Sun, has a report of a civil action for a libel, of rather unusual character. The plaintiff is *Major Howard*, recently inspector of the Customs, and keeper of the Public Stores, at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, where *John C. Thompson* was, and is, Postmaster. In the winter of 1835-'36, Major Howard united with some other citizens in a remonstrance, to the Post Master General, against Mr. Thompson's management of his office. In May, the Secretary of the Treasury received from Tompkinsville some anonymous communications, charging Major Howard with malpractices and peculations on the public property. In June, under his own name, Thompson in three other communications, charged Major Howard with frauds on the revenue, and taking two hundred dollars' worth of the public timber, for the framing of his new house. These statements were accompanied by the names of several respectable witnesses, and advice to the Secretary to seize Major Howard's private property. The Secretary apprized the Major of the existence of these charges, and he immediately resigned, and commenced the suit in question. The defendant at first filed a plea in justification, specifying fourteen charges of mal-conduct against Major Howard. At the opening of the trial, however, this defence was abandoned, and Thompson, for counsel, admitted that he had received such information, as entirely exonerated Major Howard.

For the defence, it was contended that malice had not been made out by the plaintiff sufficient to put them on their defence, and several cases quoted to support the position that an action for a libel could not be sustained on a charge against a public officer, made to the power to which such officer is accountable, unless the most rancorous malice could be shown; inasmuch as it is, from the situation of the officer charged, presumptive that such charges were made with a view to investigation and the public good.

The Court ruled, that the trial must either go on, or the defendant consent to a non-suit. Witnesses were then introduced by the defendant to prove that Major Howard had used the public timber, as had been stated; but General Swartout, the Collector, testified that he gave the plaintiff permission so to appropriate the timber in remuneration for the costs of a woodhouse and bathing house which the plaintiff had created, as an appendage to the public property, without charge to the general government, and at his individual expense. Gen. S. took occasion, also, in giving this testimony, to pay a high compliment to the character of the plaintiff for his honesty and the unimpaired confidence reposed in him.

The Court charged the jury that the plaintiff had proved the existence of that degree of positive malice, which removed the defendant's conduct out of the protection of the principle of law relied upon by him, and the jury, on Thursday morning, returned a sealed verdict, giving Major Howard *Three Thousand Dollars damages*.

The defendant's counsel has filed exceptions to Judge Edward's charge.

“The people of Boston are again talking about good water for their city. They have been engaged in that pleasant cabulation for the last quarter of a century.—Should they ever think seriously of such a measure, we hope they will ultimately succeed. They need it.”—*U. S. Gazette*.

We hope that the voters of Boston will express, by their ballots, whether they think seriously of having pure water introduced into the city or not, next week.

Bank Convention.—The New York Journal of Commerce of Friday evening says:—The committee of one from each State, reported yesterday that it was expedient to fix on the first day of July next for a general resumption of specie payments. The minority make a counter report, and the probability still is that no day will be fixed.

Despatch.—Merchandise shipped at this port, October 14th, on board the ship *Carolina* for New Orleans, was landed in Louisville twenty-three days afterwards. The time usually required for goods going that route is eight or ten weeks.

Mr. John D. Williams gave away a handcart load of Turkeys on Thanksgiving day.

Late advices from Cincinatti and Madras inform that the Cholera, in its worst shape, was raging in those places.

FROM CANADA.
The Montreal papers of Monday tell a different story, relating to the engagements at St. Denis and St. Charles, from that published on Saturday, via. Montpelier. From very copious details published in the Montreal Courier, we glean the subjoined information.

According to these accounts it appears that the patriots were defeated, and that St. Charles was taken and burnt by the royal troops under Lt. Col. Wetherall. The loss of the royalists is said to have been trifling, while the patriots' loss is set down as about one hundred killed, and two hundred taken prisoners.

The troops which left the city on Wednesday night for St. Denis, when within about five miles from that place, with the cavalry in advance, came to a bridge which had been destroyed, and saw at a little distance farther, a party of men engaged in hostilities. The royalists succeeded in passing onward, gaining some trifling advantages on their march. Five other bridges, were afterwards found broken down, as the column advanced, and the delay required to repair them so as to allow of the passage of the howitzer, materially retarded the march, and added to its difficulty. The rain had fallen in torrents, and the roads were almost knee deep in mud and water.

On reaching St. Denis, they were fired upon about noon, from the houses and barns on the road side. A skirmish ensued, which lasted two hours; in the course of which the government troops lost seven men killed, and nine or ten wounded, including Captain Markham, who commanded one of the flank Companies. Toward half-past two o'clock, the ammunition of the troops and artillery was nearly expended, and it became necessary to retreat.—Since an early hour in the morning, the men had not tasted food. In the course of the march a large proportion of them had lost their shoes, and actually came into engagement barefoot.

Col. Wetherall's force which was directed against St. Charles, consisted of six companies of infantry, two pieces of artillery, and about twenty cavalry. These troops reached St. Charles on Saturday, at about 2 o'clock, and gained possession of the place—relative loss of each side as above stated. The village of St. Charles is said to have been totally destroyed in the attack, the houses and barns generally having been fired by the discharge of rockets or hot shot from the artillery.

No despatches had been received at Montreal up to a late hour on Friday night. This fact is accounted for by the disturbed state of the country, and the difficulty of transmission. A bright light, (says the Courier,) seen last evening in the direction of St. Denis, between 7 and 8 o'clock, would seem to raise the presumption that that village was then suffering the same fate with St. Charles, and doubtless from the same hands.

The four volunteer battalions muster considerably above 2000 men—armed, officered, and partially drilled.

A grand muster of the revolutionist forces is reported in the county of Two Mountains.

Large sums in specie have been transported from Montreal to Quebec, for safe keeping, and 3000 stand of arms had arrived at Montreal.

The city journals of the 24th ult. contain a call, purporting to have emanated from sixty-one natives and descendants of natives of the United States, disclaiming all sympathy with the revolutionists and declaring their determination to support the Queen's government.

A gentleman who arrived at Montreal on Friday, 23d, from St. Eustache, mentions that the blacksmiths in that part of the country are working day and night making pikes and bayonets, and that fortifications are erecting at different places.

The loyal editors, it is very clear, don't feel very complaisant toward their brethren who are in arms against the petticoat government of little Victoria. One of them ejects his royal spite in the following way. In speaking of the plunder of a dwelling by the patriots, the editor says:—

“If the appetites of the rebels for blood are equal to what they are for victuals, they must be terrible fellows, as besides stealing Mr. Chaffers's arms and ammunition, one of the rascals took for his own share at lunch a six pound loaf and four pounds of hogs lard!”

ANOTHER PICTURE OF THE CASE.

Since the above was in type, a slip has been received at Topliff's Reading Room, from the office of the Free Press at Burlington, Vt., dated 29th ult., containing the following letter from its correspondent, Mr. Whittemore, of St. Albans:—

“Dear Sir:—The glorious news has just arrived here, which may be implicitly credited, that at 11 o'clock on the evening of the 25th inst. the regular and volunteer British forces, 1200 strong, made an unexpected assault upon the fort at St. Charles, about thirty-six miles from Montreal. The assault was urged and resisted with the greatest obstinacy and most determined resolution on both sides until near morning, when the British were suddenly attacked in the rear by about sixteen hundred patriots from St. Mathias, fourteen miles distant, who, hearing the cannoning, reached to the rescue, and came up just in time to save the fort, which was almost being captured. The royalists immediately fled in all directions into the woods, with the patriots at their heels, and will probably nearly all be killed or taken prisoners, as the patriots under Gen. Brown had previously cut off all means of retreat or escape by destroying all the boats in the river Richelieu, and stationing forces in the only places where they might retreat. When the express left St. Charles, at 7 A. M., on the 25th, the patriots were in hot pursuit. The patriots lost in the assault on the fort about 200 men in killed and wounded. The loss of the assault is not known. They left behind them two pieces of cannon, but did not burn the village of St. Charles. There is no doubt of the result. The British forces this side of Quebec are nearly all annihilated. A spirit of patriotism and courage is aroused in the French population. * * * It is said there is scarcely a royalist in the whole French population. The women are engaged in making ball cartridges, and are as enthusiastic as their husbands and brothers. Many of them in advance of the British forces, threw into the river all their furniture and provisions that they could not carry, and set fire to and abandoned their houses, rather than that they should fall into the hands of the enemy.”

An express has arrived requesting that the steamboats be sent to St. Johns immediately. The inhabitants were leaving Montreal, and the banks of that place and Quebec were forwarding their specie to the States.”

Comm'd Brown says in his letter:—“The troops are flying in all directions—the patriots in hot pursuit—it is hardly possible that a single soldier shall return to Montreal.”

Mobile, Nov. 24.—The mail between this place and Columbus was robbed on the evening of Tuesday, near Springfield. The packages, with the exception of that of Columbus, had been broken open and rifled.

We have proved, conclusively, by the testimony of Dudley Bradstreet, that Witches did once exist in Massachusetts. See First Page.

The ship of the line, *Pennsylvania*, was towed down the Delaware, on Wednesday, by steamboats, on her way to Norfolk.

Want of accommodation.—A western paper says, that a certain barber who had eloped with the wife of a tavern keeper, would certainly have been sent to prison, if there had been a jail within sixty miles of the place.—*New Era*.

An Attack had been made on the editor of the Bel Air Madonian, which was promptly met, and the assailant, dismissed with a black eye and nose a little out of joint.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.
By the ship *Scotland*, at New York, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 21st Oct., Liverpool papers are received to the date of her sailing, but they contain no news of consequence.

The indebtness of the American merchants to England was a theme of much discussion in London.

From the London Mercantile Journal, Oct. 16, That deluges which we quoted as existing, particularly towards the latter end of the week previous, has been removed by the intelligence of an improved and improving state of things in the United States. Prices of all the important articles in our markets have been firm, or, if any thing, some of them rather higher.

There has not been so much money quite in circulation, and the commodity has risen in value. Discounts on the very first bills have been 2 1/2 to 4 per cent. The number of bills in circulation, however, is small.

From the Baltimore American, Nov. 30.

Latest From Spain.—We are indebted to the attention of Capt. Game, of the ship *Wareham*, arrived at this port yesterday, from Cadiz, for papers of that city to 21st October, and of Madrid to the 13th. Capt. G. states that a report prevailed at Cadiz on 21st October, that Don Carlos had arrived within three leagues of that city but had been repulsed, and was at the last accounts on his retreat to the mountains of Biscay.

The accounts received from different parts of the Kingdom are favorable to the cause of the liberals. The late election had terminated in favor of the moderate party.

The Steamboat Mail had not arrived when our paper went to press.

NOTICE.—The Democratic Republican Citizens of Boston, friendly to the National Administration, are requested to meet in the Old Supreme Court Room, (Court square,) on TUESDAY EVENING next, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration the nomination of Candidates for Municipal officers.

PETER DUNBAR, Chairman C. C.
SETH J. THOMAS, Secretary.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY'S LECTURES.—The next Lecture of the course will be delivered at the Masonic Temple, on TUESDAY EVENING, 5th inst. at 7 o'clock, by Rev. James W. Thompson, of Salem.

Subject.—Sir Walter Raleigh.
Tickets may be obtained at Wm. D. Ticknor's, corner of Washington and School streets; Josiah Loring's, 136 Washington street; and at Little & Brown's, 112 Washington st. and at Weeks, Jordan & Co's, 121 Washington st.

Tickets for the season, \$2. Tickets for minors under 16, \$1.

DR. SWEETSER'S 7th Lecture will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 4th, at the Masonic Temple, at 7 o'clock. **Subject.**—Sleep and Dreaming.

MR. EMERSON'S Course of Lectures on Human Culture will commence on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at the Masonic Temple.

Tickets to the course or to the single Lecture, for sale by C. C. Little and James Brown, 112, or of James Munroe & Co., 134 Washington street.

NOTICE.—The members of ENGINE COMPANY No. 15 are requested that their regular Monthly meeting takes place THIS EVENING, quarter before 7 o'clock, precisely.

Per order of Foreman,
WM. HAWES, Clerk.

HANDEL & HAYDN SOCIETY.—Stated monthly Meeting on TUESDAY EVENING next, at 7 o'clock.

MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION.—The next Lecture before the above Association will be delivered by Rev. Harvey Wilbur, at the Old South Church, on TUESDAY EVENING next, 5th inst. at 7 o'clock, precisely.

Subject.—Antiquity, with apparatus.
Doors open at 6 o'clock.

J. GORHAM ROGERS, Sec'y.

MARRIED.
In this city, Mr. William H. C. row to Miss Cecilia C. Toomey.

On the 23d ult. Mr. Josiah Gorham Lovell to Miss Caroline Whittemore.

DIED.
In this city, on Thursday morning, Mrs. Elizabeth Leahy, 50, formerly of Marblehead.

On Sunday morning, Charles Albert, youngest son of David Greene, 1 year 8 days.

At Charlestown, 21st inst. George Abbott son of Francis Lawrence, 2 yrs 2 mos.

At Wrentham, Nov. 15, Ann L. daughter of Mr. Elias Fisher, 14.

IMPORTATIONS.
HAVANA. Brig McLeellan—450 hds 12 bbls molasses, 6 boxes cigars.

ST. JOHN, NB. Sch Tom Cringle—30 tons plaster, 381 kls salmon shad and herring, 2 boxes smoked salmon.

**BOSTON MORNING POST
MARINE JOURNAL.**

**SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2.
ARRIVED.**

Brig Baltimore, Taylor, Baltimore.

Brig Chatham, Taylor, Baltimore.

Brig Cecelia, Eldridge, Baltimore.

Brig Pious, Nickerson, Baltimore.

Brig Sophia, Dol, Landerkn, Gardiner.

Sch Cape Fear, Smith, St. Peter, Mich.

Sch Premier, Jarvis, Fr. dericksburg.

Sch Trader, Nickerson, Albany.

Sch Fame, Gould, New York.

Sch Cypress, Crooke, New York.

Sch Irene, Mitchell, New York.

Sch Eliza Ann, Eaton, New York.

Sch Peru, Crosby, Ha. ford.

Sch Boston, Foster, Machias.

Sch Gov. Robins, Bidder, Calais.

Sch Challenge, Rogers, Calais.

Sch Everlian, Knights, Portland.

Sch Betsey, Ayley, Dresden.

Sch Almira, Lincoln, Orrington, Me.

Sloop Empress, Beare, Albany.

CLEARED.
Ship Medford, (New, 545 tons) F. W. Welch, New Orleans;

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**SUNDAY, DECEMBER 3.
ARRIVED.**

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